

Cooper's Clarksbury Register.

WILLIAM P. COOPER.]

"WE STAND UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF IMMUTABLE JUSTICE, AND NO HUMAN POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."—Jackson.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II.—NO. 9.

CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 61.

TERMS.
Cooper's Clarksbury Register is published in Clarksburg, Va., every Wednesday morning, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance, or at the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; after the termination of six months \$2.50 will invariably be charged. No subscription received for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrears are paid up; and those who do not order their paper to be discontinued at the end of their term of subscription, will be considered as desiring to have it continued.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. All liberal discount on the above rates made to those who advertise by the year. No advertisement counted less than one square. The number of insertions must be specified, or the advertisement will be continued and charged for accordingly.
Announcement of candidates for office \$2.00. Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis.
All communications, to insure attention, must be accompanied by the author's name and post-paid.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.
The Line of Succession.
We have published the *Senatus consultum* adopted by the French Senate, re-establishing the Imperial dynasty, by which Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor, under the name of Napoleon the Third, and the Imperial dignity is made hereditary in the direct and legitimate descendants of the new Emperor. In other words the Napoleon dynasty is restored.

Louis Napoleon being in the forty-fifth year of his age, and still unmarried, the articles establishing the Empire, provide for his successor, by declaring that if he has no male heir, he may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon the First. Under these circumstances, it becomes interesting to inquire as to the living male members of the Bonaparte family, who may hereafter be entitled to the throne of France. The right of adoption being vested in Louis Napoleon, we cannot of course say which of his relatives he may choose to adopt or exclude from the right of succession; but the entire list of surviving male Bonapartes, although not very numerous, is more so than that of the Bourbons.

In the new work entitled "the Napoleon Dynasty; or, the History of the Bonaparte Family by the Berkeley Men," we find elaborate genealogical statements, and a list of surviving members of the Bonaparte family, from which we make up the following:

Joseph Bonaparte, the older brother of Napoleon, had no son, but two daughters, one of whom married her cousin, Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino.

The surviving sons of Lucien, second brother of Napoleon, are—

1. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, born at Paris, May 24th, 1803. He was President of the Constituent Assembly of the Roman Republic in 1841. For a number of years he resided in this country, and is author of a great work on ornithology. In 1822 he married his cousin Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, by whom he has eight children—three sons and five daughters. The family reside in Italy.

2. Louis Lucien, son of Lucien, and brother of the Prince of Canino, was born January 4, 1813.

3. Pierre Napoleon, another son of Lucien, born September 12, 1815. He was a member of the late National Assembly of the French Republic.

The sons of Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino are—

1. Joseph Lucien, born February, 1824.

2. Lucien Louis, born November, 1828.

3. Napoleon Gregorie, born February 1830.

Of the family of Louis, the third brother of Napoleon, the only survivor.

Jerome, the only surviving brother of Napoleon, and the late President of the French Senate, is now 68 years of age. He was born November 15, 1784.

While an officer in the French Navy, and on a visit to the United States, in December, 1803, he was married to Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a wealthy merchant in Baltimore. This marriage was annulled by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, in April, 1805. Their son by this marriage, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in England, in 1804, and now resides in Baltimore. He inherited a large estate from his grandfather Patterson, and married a Baltimore lady, by whom he has two sons, one of whom, Napoleon Jerome, lately graduated at West Point, is now a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. These American Bonapartes, father and son, are gentlemen of modest deportment, and void of ambition on account of their family pretensions. But it would not be surprising if future events should call the young Lieutenant to the other side of the Atlantic, to take his share in the rising fortunes of the family.

Since her divorce was proclaimed by the Imperial Government of France, and subsequently obtained by her from the Legislature of Maryland, Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte's mother—Elizabeth Patterson—has lived an unmarried life, residing with her friends in Maryland, in the enjoyment of opulence and the society of a refined and intellectual circle.

Jerome, the elder, after the divorce, married the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Of the former, one survives, namely, Napoleon Joseph, born at Trieste, September 9, 1822. He was a member of the late National Assembly of the French Republic.

The male heirs to the throne of France, after Louis Napoleon, it appears therefore, from the foregoing, are:

1. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, aged 40 years.

2. Louis Lucien, brother, aged 40 years.

3. Pierre Napoleon, brother, aged 37 years.

4. Joseph Lucien, son of Charles Lucien, aged 28 years.

5. Lucien Louis, brother, aged 24 years.

6. Napoleon Gregorie, brother, aged 13 years.

7. Napoleon Joseph, son of Jerome, aged 30 years.

To the above may possibly be added the Baltimore Bonapartes, if Louis Napoleon and the French Senate should restore them to their rights of which they were deprived, through their mother, by an unjust decree of the Emperor Napoleon.

CIVILITY TO STRANGERS.—A young man was seen to enter church in time of service—he paused at the entrance and the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps and deliberately surveyed the whole assembly, commencing a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew door was opened—the audience was too busy for civility—he wheeled and in the same manner performed a march, stepping to Roslin Castle, or the dead march of Saul, and disappeared. A few minutes after, he re-entered with a large black upon his shoulder; as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable, again the good people stared and half rose from their seats with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt, and every pew door in the house flung open. But no, the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not, but preserved the utmost decorum until the services were concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block and to the same step, bore it off and replaced it where he found it. That congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America.

FEMALE HEROISM.—"One day," said Massena, "being at Buzenden, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the light artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lay around him could testify. I despatched an officer with some men to his assistance, but they arrived too late. Although this action had taken place on the borders of the wood and in front of the bridge, this artilleryman had alone withstood the attack of a small troop of Cossacks and Bavarians whom the officer and men I had despatched put to flight. His body was covered with wounds, inflicted by short lances and swords. There were at least thirty. And do you know madame, what the young man was?" said Massena turning to me.

"A woman."

"Yes, a woman, and a handsome woman, too, although she was covered with blood that was difficult to judge her beauty. She had followed her lover to the army. The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, she followed him like a lioness the remains of him she loved. She was a native of Paris, her name was Louise Bellez and she was the daughter of a frigate maker in the Rue du Petit Lion."—*Memoirs of the Dutchess Abbesse.*

HOW TO ALWAYS BE POOR.—If a man buys two glasses of ale a day, costing at least five cents each, it amounts in a year to thirty-five dollars and fifty cents. If he smokes a cigar after each meal, costing three cents each, it amounts in the same time to thirty-two dollars and eighty-five cents. His chewing tobacco, in the meantime, will cost him, if he uses a five-cent plug in two days, nine dollars and fifteen cents. These three little extravagances, will amount in a year to seventy-eight dollars and forty-five cents; or enough to buy, at the average prices, five barrels of flour, twelve bushels of corn meal, one hundred pounds of butter, four hundred pounds of pork, two hundred pounds of beef, ten cords of wood and a newspaper. Think of this, and then wonder no longer that you never grow rich, and perhaps are in want of many of the necessities and comforts of life.

REDUCING THE FINE.—An Irish weaver just imported from the green Isle, took to his employer at Kilmuckick, the other day the first cloth he has woven since his arrival.

His employer detected in the cloth two holes within half an inch of each other, and told him he must pay a fine of one shilling for each hole.

"And please," returned Pat, "is by the number of the holes, or the size of them that ye put the fine on us?"

"By the number of holes, to be sure."

"And a big hole and a small one is the same price?"

"Yes, a shilling for every hole, whether big or little."

"Then give hould of the piece," replied Paddy; and getting the cloth into his hands, he tore the two small holes into one and exclaimed, "by the bill of Howth that saves me a shilling anyhow!"

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—The South Carolina says, a neighbor states that hog's hard is the best thing he can find to mix in the dough he gives his hens. He says that one cat of this fat, as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting, and that by feeding them with it occasionally, his hens continue laying through the whole winter. It is easy tried, at all events.

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

PATRON! the Carrier comes once more, To leave his tribute at each door—

His honest wish to express, For your long life and happiness;

And hopes you'll think it only civil To give his dues unto the D***!

Through rain and snow, through frost and sleet,

Of has he come with wearied feet,

To bring you news from every way—

And now again on New Year's day

He gains once more your welcome door

And leaves again one tribute more.

And now for news! Since last we met

On New Year's day, what deep regret

Hath filled our breasts for those away,

For those who in youth's early day

Have calmly laid them down to rest,

By coffin, shroud, and damp earth pressed.

Perhaps some arm-chair, empty now,

Recalls the sire with hoary brow,

Whose wisdom guided us in youth—

Whose precepts only spoke of truth—

Now silent lies within that room

Of dreary solitude—the Tomb.

And some bright infant, fair and gay,

Who sported on last New Year's day,

Like some fair flower, too frail and fine,

In this cold world to bloom and shine,

Closed its bright eye as flowers die,

And blooms in fairer worlds on high.

And maidens fair, with blushing cheek,

At Hymen's altar too did seek

To pledge their vows to those they loved,

With every trace of doubt removed.

And we a faithful record gave,

Though some now slumber in the grave.

And some young maidens, too, doth dream

Visions more bright than reality seem,

That ere another year has sped,

They will be wooed—perchance, be wed,

And nuptial love and social mirth

Will roses strew upon their hearth.

And some false swain who broke his troth

And left his lady nothing loth,

Now finds the ghost of former rest

Murder his peace—his sleep molest,

And vain he strives in misery

To still the qualms of perjury.

Now we have told, nor long have tarried,

Of who were dead and who were married—

Who have proved false, and who proved true;

And, patrons, dear, we leave to you

To say if our own land so fair

Does not demand our next fond care?

Our country, then, we are proud to say,

Still holds her undisputed sway—

Her flag, on every sea unfurled,

Commands the homage of the world;

And like a beacon guides the way

To freedom's glorious light of day.

We battled long in freedom's cause,

For equal rights and equal laws—

Our prospects bright'ning every hour,

Though Fillmore holds the reins of power,

And Cuba scorns his timid sway

And mocks and braves him every day.

But in this gloom a mighty star

Rises to cast dark stains afar—

Star of the North! lo, every eye

Watches thy dawning in the sky!

Thy name can quell the Spaniards' fierce

Though patriot's watchword, Franklin

Pierce!

We long have fought beneath that flag.